

THURSDAY MORNING, FEB. 6, 1879.

Senator Lamar has introduced in the Senate a bill providing for a private secretary for each Senator. The bill will probably not become a law, as the additional expense involved in it would be very great. This is a bad time to increase expenses. The Senators should continue to do their own writing, as they have been able to keep up very well in the past.

Senator John J. Ingalls has been re-elected to the United States Senate from Kansas. His record is not an enviable one, by any means, as he is reputed to have been connected with several questionable transactions. This, however, is only good evidence of his true Republicanism, and therefore he suits the people of Kansas.

Hon. J. D. Walker has been elected to the United States Senate from Arkansas to succeed Stephen W. Dorsey, the present Republican Senator, whose term expires on the 3d of next month. Very little is known of Mr. Walker, except that he is a Democrat of great wealth, and is a comparatively young man. In the Senate he will have the opportunity of following the country to get better acquainted with him.

The Louisiana Legislature has called a Constitutional Convention to meet on the 21st of April to remodel the State Constitution. It will be authorized to sit for sixty days at a cost not to exceed forty thousand dollars. Thus another State will wipe out the unjust and inexpedient legislation imposed by the corruption and imbecility of Radicalism. It will not be long until South Carolina's time to take a similar step will arrive.

Hon. Wilkinson Call has been elected Senator from Florida to succeed S. B. Conover, whose term expires on the 3d of March next. Conover is a Radical Senator whose chief notoriety consists in having voted with the Democrats in favor of seating General Butler as Senator from this State—he and Patterson being the only two Radical Senators who voted with the Democrats on that question. Mr. Call is said to be an able and excellent gentleman.

The Augusta Chronicle and Constitutionalist, in a brief comparison of the death rate in 1878, shows that owing to the yellow fever Memphis was the most unhealthy city in the Union, 79 out of every thousand inhabitants having died. In New Orleans the rate was 50 out of every thousand; in Charleston, 28; in Washington, 27; in New York, 24; in Philadelphia, 17; in San Francisco, 16; in Milwaukee, 14; in St. Louis, only 13. Thus St. Louis, although so near the terrible yellow fever belt, was the healthiest city in the United States during the past year.

Senator Christiancy is said to have declined the German mission on the ground that the expenses of the mission would be beyond his means, and the climate would not suit him. The Peruvian mission has been tendered him and he will accept it confirmed by the Senate, although the salary is only \$10,000 per annum, while the German mission has a salary of \$17,500. The climate of Lima is more agreeable, and the customs of the people more simple than that of Berlin, and therefore the Michigan Senator prefers the second rate instead of the first-class mission.

Emigration is beginning to turn towards the South as a desirable place for settling. Our genial climate, ample and fertile lands, and our undeveloped resources are attracting their attention. Societies to encourage immigration ought to be formed in every county in the State to induce locations of capital and steady labor in our midst. Pamphlets setting forth the advantages of each county, describing the lands, giving their value, varied productions and other important information, should be published and distributed throughout the United States, and every possible step taken to welcome desirable immigrants in our midst.

Judge Christiancy, who has proven a failure as Senator from Michigan, will accept the mission to Peru, which it is said, will be tendered him, and in that event Zach Chandler, Grant's old Secretary of the Interior, is to be elected to the Senate in his place. Would it not look familiar to the Republicans after 1880 to see Grant President, with Chandler, Logan, Carpenter and the other Radical veterans in the Senate? Under such an administration Belknap, Babcock and Sheppards would once more be appreciated, and the country could again boast of the distinction of having pre-eminently the ring government of the world. That is what the Radical party wants.

The Louisiana Legislature has abolished the charter of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and thus shown a willingness to suppress one of the greatest swindling concerns that has ever been instituted. It was chartered during the days of Radicalism, and will now contest the repelling act on the ground that it interferes with vested rights. It remains to be seen whether there is any Court in Louisiana possessing such morals as to be willing to champion the side of such a swindle. It ought long ago to have been shut up under indictment as a public nuisance. Its object has been to gull the credulous, and its result has been to encourage a species of gambling. The sooner all institutions like it are closed, the better it will be for the country.

The Augusta Chronicle and Constitutionalist says: "The report is again current that Gen. Hampton will have to have his leg amputated a second time, and it is feared he will not survive the operation." We sincerely trust that this rumor is without foundation, though the fact that Gen. Hampton has been compelled to abandon his visit to Florida gives it some color of truth. It is strange that we have to go outside of the State to get news from Governor Hampton.

ton, and yet, as the above statement was not been denied by our daily papers, it occasions considerable uneasiness as to its actual condition. The Register publishes notices of the Governor riding out, but beyond saying that he was not doing so well a few days ago, has given us no definite news. We trust that our Augusta contemporary's information is not accurate.

Advices from Europe report that the Rothschilds and other wealthy Hebrews of England have completed arrangements for the purchase of Palestine, and thus this ancient people, who have remained a distinct and separate people in all lands and at all ages, will repossess the inheritance of their ancestors, and the barriers heretofore obstructing their re-entrance to the Holy Land will thus be removed. Of course, it is not likely that there will be any very great emigration of the Hebrews to this cherished land at a very near day, but Providence moves in mysterious ways, and this rumored purchase may, if it be accomplished, form an important circumstance in the mode by which one of the dearest prophecies given to the Jews is at the appointed time to be accomplished.

The latest caprice of General Grant, if the newspaper accounts are to be believed, is to return home and be assigned the position of head of the army for life, with the rank of Marshal. He is quoted as not caring for the Presidency if such a position should be assigned him. General Grant feels that America owes him a living, and the salary is all that he cares for. If he can get a position for life he will take it, or if necessary he will take the Presidency again to get the money he wants. There is some doubt, however, about the people giving him either place. The General must remember that Republics are ungrateful, and if he does not get all of the rewards he would like, still he can console himself with the reflection that he has already had a great deal more than he deserved.

Noses have been counted in the Lower House of the Michigan Legislature and a majority of the members are reported to favor woman's suffrage, and an effort is likely to be made to strike the word "male" out of the laws relating to suffrage. As the men of Michigan have no better sense than to allow the State to be run by such Radicals as Zach Chandler, the country could not suffer much by any experiment they may choose to make in regard to suffrage. Perhaps the fair sex would have the discretion and patriotism to give the State a respectable government to prove themselves worthy of the ballot. If they want to try it the balance of the country can sit off and look on with the complacent assurance that the politics of Michigan cannot be changed for the worst by the experiment.

According to the Augusta Chronicle and Constitutionalist the majority of the Republicans in the United States Senate in 1870 was 45; in 1871 was 50; in 1872 was 46; in 1873 was 48; in 1874 was 35; in 1875 was 33; in 1876 was 13; in 1877 was 17; in 1878 was 2, counting Judge Davis with the Democrats. After the 4th of next month the Republicans lose the control of the Senate, and the Democrats take charge with the comfortable majority of 10. Both branches of Congress will then be Democratic, and after 18 years of Radicalism the legislation of the country will once more be shaped by the Democrats, and after the election of 1880 we will not only have both branches of Congress, but the Presidency also, unless present indications fail us. The country will then witness a return to good and economical government.

It is said that during the present year fifteen thousand Mennonites will settle in the Western portion of the United States, coming hither from Russia. They are German Baptists, who have conscientious scruples against fighting, and have up to this time for many years resided as a colony in Russia, where through their ancestors they have been granted immunity from any military duty. This guarantee has been removed by the Russian government, and hence they are moving out to a country where both civil and religious liberty prevail. We presume that the reason they select the United States is that they feel that they will have no fighting to do here whether they are especially exempt or not, for a nation which will allow its Presidency to be stolen and occupied by the party taking it without showing any resistance is composed of such meek people that they will not fight over anything.

Honest John J. Patterson, who for the last six years has been permitted for some wise, but to all human appearances insupportable purpose, to disgrace South Carolina in the United States Senate, announces that after the 3rd of March next, the date upon which his term of office expires, he will return to his home in Pennsylvania. The five years of good stealing which he thought in 1876 was still in South Carolina has totally disappeared, and instead thereof his dreams are now disturbed by the vision of twenty-five years of work in the South Carolina penitentiary which awaits him if he should return and receive his just rewards for the many crimes he has committed in this State. He should not be allowed to retire to Pennsylvania, or any where else, until after he has been brought to South Carolina and stood his trial. The State owes it to its own dignity, and to the preservation of the honor and integrity of our public service, that such a career as Patterson's should end where it ought to have begun—in the penitentiary.

The Radicals are having an interesting family quarrel in the fight which is going on between the President on the one side and Conkling on the other over the appointment of the Custom House and Naval officers of New York. Some months ago the President removed Arthur and Cornell, friends of Conkling, and replaced them by favorites of the administration, basing the action upon the charge of mismanagement and other irregularities upon the part of those dismissed. The lordly Conkling now seeks to get even with the administration by having these new appointments rejected by the Senate. The contest is expected to be a very close and bitter one on this

question, but Mr. Hayes seems to have decided the advantage in the fight, for if no confirmation is had of the new appointments he can make others after the adjournment, and thus prevent Conkling's friends from keeping the offices. In addition to this the President seems disposed to take advantage of his opponents by threatening not to make any nomination for the German mission until his New York appointments have been acted on. Thus all Senators who have friends applying for this appointment will vote to sustain the New York appointments. Taking everything into consideration, we are inclined to believe that the administration will whip Mr. Conkling out in this fight.

The St. Paul Pioneer Press, a Minnesota Radical paper, says: "South Carolina Democrats place themselves in an awkward position in their anxiety to show that the negroes permitted none of their number to vote the Democratic ticket. Where did Hampton's majority come from, then? It must have been the tissue ballots. Fraud and bulldozing are the two horns of the Democratic dilemma in South Carolina." The Pioneer Press has only read one side of the South Carolina testimony. The negroes would not permit their race to vote the Democratic ticket where they could help it, but there were a great many who could not be prevented from voting the ticket which all sensible and honest men voted in this State, and thousands of colored men who were not certain as to the proper ticket to vote of their own will stayed away from the polls and did not vote. Its ignorance of South Carolina politics is displayed when it wonders where Hampton's majority came from. He could not help receiving a majority, for no one ran against him. Fifty votes in the State would have elected him. In future we advise the Pioneer Press to either inform itself about South Carolina matters or shut up. Its show of malice and gross ignorance is both unpardonable and unparalleled.

The case of General G. W. C. Lee, of Virginia, against the United States government for the recovery of the Arlington estate near Washington, which was sold during the war for taxes due the United States, and has since been used as a burying ground for Federal soldiers, has terminated in favor of General Lee. The taxes were tendered by an agent of General Lee, but the government refused to receive the money unless it was presented by General Lee himself, and, as he was fighting on the Confederate side, it was not altogether convenient nor prudent for him to make a personal tender of the money. The Circuit Court, however, very properly held that the government could not require the taxes to be paid by any particular person, inasmuch as it could only have an interest to the value of the taxes, and therefore the sale was void. This property is situated upon the Potomac, is a beautiful location, and is a very valuable estate. It was willed General Lee by his grand-father, the late G. W. P. Custis, of Virginia. It has been in the family for many years, and is prized on this account as well as on account of its exchangeable value. An appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States has been taken, but it is not likely that the decision of the Circuit Court will be reversed, and therefore General Lee is pretty certain to regain his patrimony, which prejudice on the part of government officials has induced them to seek in an unwarranted manner to take away from him.

There is said to be a petition, signed by many Democrats, in circulation to be presented to the Governor for the pardon of Cardozo and Smalls. These individuals have been fairly convicted of crimes while in office during the flush days of Radicalism by juries composed of both white and colored citizens. They are both intelligent men and representative men of their race. They were leaders, and under all the circumstances we cannot see a single circumstance to mitigate their crimes. They are both bad and vindictive men, who have used their education and influence to mislead the colored people and stir up strife between the races in South Carolina for the purpose of giving themselves the opportunity to grow rich by fraud and corruption in office. If there were two scamps who deserve to be punished by a justice-loving and law-abiding people these are the men, and the citizen, whether he be a Democrat or a Republican, who can sign a petition for executive clemency in their cases, must have very loose views of the inquiry of bribery and corruption in office. If any petition is presented for their pardon, it, with the signatures thereto, should be published in order that the people of South Carolina may know who desires the liberation of two of the greatest rascals that were developed in the days when it was fashionable to find rascals in high places. To grant them a pardon would in our opinion be a grievous mistake, for, like L. Cass Carpenter, they would only leave to curse the government which would give them liberty. We have no idea that Gov. Simpson would grant any pardon, for his sense of duty will no doubt lead him to view the case of these men as a very serious one, growing out of the commission of grave and inexcusable crimes. If we continue to punish petty thieves, the rich and influential ones should not be turned free without any reward for their crimes. Let Cardozo and Smalls lead the van of Radical State officers to the penitentiary, and Chamberlain and Patterson follow at an early day. Justice will then have begun to fall upon the most guilty heads.

Senator Windom, of Minnesota, has introduced a resolution in the United States Senate providing for the appointment of a committee to mature a plan for the colonization of the negroes of the South or scattering them through the different Territories and States of the Union, with a view of guaranteeing them the rights which belong to them under the Constitution. This is rather an amusing proposition, inasmuch as it is impossible to remove four millions of people, and, if it were possible, it would be very inexpedient and hurtful to the colored people themselves. The design is not intended to do more than furnish a theme for political agitation and give to Radicalism a subject upon which

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bring the colored question before the people of the country. The colored leaders from the South have expressed themselves in favor of the movement, and it may be expected to afford them the opportunity of ventilating the spleen which they entertain towards the white people. To come down to common sense, however, it is apparent that the negro cannot be benefited by any such scheme, for if they are transferred to a Territory it would of necessity be upon the frontier, where they would have few of the comforts of civilization, and would live in mortal dread of being scalped by the surrounding Indians. If they should be scattered through the different States their political influence would be completely destroyed forever. The negroes are in the best place they will ever find for a home, and if the Radical politicians will only let them alone there is no cause to prevent them from becoming an industrious, contented and prosperous people. In the States which have been Democratic for several years the colored people are now more prosperous than those residing in States which have suffered from the misgovernment consequent upon corrupt Radical governments. If Mr. Windom really wants to confer a favor on the negro, he can best accomplish his end by letting the race alone. It is better able to take care of itself than he is to take care of it, for he knows nothing about the subject.

The News and Courier says that Mr. Edward King, in a letter to the Boston Journal, "gives some of the reasons why Northern capitalists do not start manufactures in the South. They have read the wild stories of the correspondents of such newspapers as the New York Times and Tribune, until they believe that there is no 'settled government' in the South. Besides this, they fear that the public debt will be repudiated, and that their property will not be 'worth anything for any length of time.'" Our contemporary says to the first point, "The South will live it down," and then concludes: "It is the repudiation talk that does the real harm. Louisiana and South Carolina could have commanded capital without limit, had the Democratic governments continued to pay the interest on their debt. As it is, the man who has money to lend shuns the South, and a wreck of public and private credit is threatened. Purely as a matter of business, it was wiser to pay than to fight." This is all mere assertion, without the slightest foundation. To begin with, there is no talk of repudiation in South Carolina, and every dollar which the State honestly owes will be admitted by all, and provision made for its payment. If South Carolina has the finger of scorn pointed at her as a repudiator, it will be because her daily papers have not presented to the world a full and candid statement of the financial question, and have themselves raised the cry of repudiation, in order to secure the payment of a portion of the pretended debt which they admit was created in fraud and corruption, without any benefit to the State or her people. If it is repudiation to sift the valid debt from that which is fraudulent, then there is a repudiation party in the State, but not otherwise. A majority of the members of the Legislature which created the fraudulent portion of the debt, and a majority of the Legislature which passed the Consolidation Act, have been proven to have accepted bribes, and the Secretary of State, Cardozo, afterwards Treasurer, who issued these bonds and exchanged them, is convicted of corruption in office, and under sentence of imprisonment for his official crimes, while Chamberlain, Kimpson, and his other associates in the work, are fugitives from justice. If, therefore, it is repudiation to eliminate the fraud from the settlement made by such rascals as these, then there is a repudiation party in this State, but not otherwise. Therefore, if the charge of repudiation is made against South Carolina, it is so utterly unsupported by the facts that it will be a very easy matter for us to live it down also.

But the views advanced by the News and Courier are at variance with the facts for another reason, which is that the financial condition of the State has, up to this time, had very little to do with the location of manufactures in the South. Georgia has repudiated eight million dollars that was as strong an obligation as any portion of our debt which was created by the Radicals, and yet her credit to-day is in a most healthy condition, and her bonds are considered an excellent investment. Despite this financial prosperity of the State of Georgia, she has no more cotton manufacturing to-day in proportion to area or population than South Carolina has. The true reason that factories have not been built up more rapidly in our midst is that Northern capital has not become fully satisfied that the party of intelligence and patriotism will continue in possession of our State governments. Very little will be done in the direction of building up manufactures anywhere now until after the next Presidential election, and then if our own people do not stab the reputation of our State by charging wholesale repudiation, when they know there is no such intention, the State of South Carolina will no doubt gain as much by immigration as any of her Southern sisters.

Since the rendition of the decision of the United States Supreme Court which sustains the act of Congress for the suppression of polygamy in the territories of the United States, the Mormons begin to realize that their practice of having more than one wife is doomed to end very speedily, and the more reasonable of their number do not seek any legislation looking to a perpetuation of the practice, but simply ask that those who have already married more than one wife shall be exempted from the penalties of the law, and their family relations allowed to remain as it was before the rendition of the decision declaring the act of Congress on the subject constitutional. To pursue any other course would be to put about half of the citizens of Utah in the penitentiary, and to illegitimize more than one-half of the children. It seems reasonable that amnesty for the past should be granted, but that the provisions of the law should be rigidly enforced in all cases of bigamy which may hereafter occur, whether they be among the Mormons or any other population. This subject has elicited the deepest con-

cern in Utah, and delegations of men and women have been sent to Washington from that territory to intercede for the polygamists. The men have been looking after the President and members of Congress, while the women have been paying their addresses to Mrs. Hayes, and urging her intervention in their behalf. One of the members of this committee is a daughter of the late Brigham Young. They ask of Congress for their people "amnesty for all violations of the act of 1862, and such legislation as will legitimize their children beyond all question, keep their names from being dishonored, and preserve unbroken the relationship of families as they now exist." Such requests are in accordance with humanity, and as these people have committed the crime of bigamy in the infatuation and zeal of an heretical religion, it is but right that the past should be forgiven them, and their families shielded from the dishonor and disadvantages that would attend the enforcement of the act in cases which occurred previous to the decision of the Supreme Court. The idea of calling officially on the lady of the White House is, however, a novel proceeding to say the least of it, and is probably without a parallel in the history of our government. It has given rise to considerable comment, and everywhere the people of the United States want to know whether the government is controlled by the man or the lady of the White House. Some enterprising reporter ought to interview Mrs. Hayes, and let us know what her views are in regard to Mormonism. We thought that the country has two presidents at this time—one (Mr. Tilden) is president de jure, and the other (Mr. Hayes) is de facto president through fraud; but now it seems that we are still more fortunate as a nation, for we not only have a president de jure, but two presidents de facto. Hereafter communications to the Chief Executive of the United States should be addressed to Their Excellencies Mr. and Mrs. Hayes, presidents, &c.

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THE PHOSPHATE QUESTION, AGAIN.

BEAUFORT, S. C., Jan 30, 1878.

MR. EDITOR: We notice in your issue of the 23rd inst., an article on the "Phosphate Question" above the signature of Mr. R. W. Simpson. We who remember the confident and persistent advocacy in the House of Representatives by this gentleman, who was then Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, of the plan adopted in March, 1878, (making exclusive grants of large areas to corporations) feel satisfied that he will not consider so impatiently now as he did then the suggestions we propose to make concerning this property of the State, and our remarks upon the plan he offers for developing it.

This property in phosphate deposit belonging to the State is precisely similar to that found in the land and owned by individuals, the phosphate formation underlying the waters presenting the same general features as that occurring in the land, viz: beds or veins of rock, varying in thickness and extent, appearing at irregular distances on the surface, or cropping up sufficiently near to the surface to be accessible, and which are being discovered from time to time by accident and by search. While it seems probable that all these land phosphates will not be discovered for some time to come, it is certain that many years will elapse before the full extent of the water deposits will be known.

To obtain an approximate estimate of the extent and value of these phosphate beds occurring in the land it is necessary to make a survey so minute, elaborate and costly that the owners of phosphate lands very frequently avoid the expense by leasing them in tracts for a royalty on the quantity mined. The State being the owner of the phosphate territory of an unascertained extent and value, could not have adopted a more prudent plan than that of the individual under similar conditions. Nor does it appear that the amount fixed (\$1 per ton) is an unfair one to the State, when we consider this is considerably higher than the average price obtained by the landowner. The protection to the State in this right of royalty is also ample as it could possibly be made, being guarded by securities required of the operators and by the supervision of her own Special Agent.

The landowner gives an exclusive right to the area he leases, because whatever may be said by the theorist of general rights, it is certain that a considerable outlay of capital, which must be protected, is necessary to put these phosphate beds, whether lying in the water or upon the land, in a condition for gathering the rock; but he is careful to apportion his leases, both as to extent of area and time for development, to the capital of the lessee. If a conformity to the plan of the individual owner and like prudence had been observed in arranging the limits of these tracts of phosphate territory belonging to the State and terms of the leases thereon, the plan would have been the best possible for the State. But as these leases (both as to extent and terms) were made to suit the wishes and interests of the parties asking for them, it is a matter which should cause no great surprise that the present condition of this property of the State should have been reached, viz: that all the valuable and available deposits of the State are in the possession of a few individuals, and upon terms and conditions which render the opening or closing up of these sources of wealth a matter of individual caprice or interest in disregard of all other interests. While it is true that this vicious legislation was begun by ignorant and unprincipled men during the Radical regime, it is nevertheless equally true that it was continued, and its evils intensified by Democratic legislators, who, if not fully informed as to the business, should have known that a course so opposed to all the principles of progress and development could lead only to the ruin of all the interests involved, and that the whole people of the State would, sooner or later, feel the weight of the fetters they were helping to rivet on the necks of those of a section of the State.

In the remedy proposed by Mr. Simpson, viz: that the State shall enter into the business of mining phosphate rock and of manufacturing commercial fertilizers, much stress is laid on the advantage which the State will have in the unpaid labor of five or six hundred con-

victs. Much of the mining is done necessarily with machinery, as the bulk of the deposit of the State lies in waters of an average depth of fifteen feet at mean low water, except in Coosaw River. In localities where hand labor is employed these laborers must be skilled in the use of the implements, and for this reason no convict labor has so far been employed in mining in the waters of the State. In the manipulation of rock, machinery is employed almost entirely, and our phosphate rock constitutes only one of the component parts of the commercial fertilizers, and as the quantity so used in this country is proportionally much smaller than in Europe, to prohibit the exportation of rock would be to destroy the mining interest. Although this exportation may be checked with advantage to the State by allowing a rebate of royalty on all rock manufactured within the borders of the State; although the phosphate territory is probably more restricted in limits than was at first supposed, there is no doubt of the fact that the quantity of deposits within these limits is immense and incapable of exhaustion for a very long time to come.

In our opinion the proper and only remedy under existing circumstances is to re-appropriate the entire phosphate area, diminishing the extent of the tracts as provided in phosphate acts of March, 1878. Give exclusive rights to small areas for one or two years at furthest with provision that they shall be forfeited unless the work be begun during the first year. The operations will thus be confined to a comparatively small area, and the amount of capital invested, which will always regulate itself to the advantages of the localities, immensely greater, the collection of the royalty more certain and convenient, and the bulk of the phosphate territory remain under the control of the State.

This protection will of course meet with opposition from the holders of these exclusive grants, and especially from that class of holders who have no charter from the State, as in the case of the Coosaw Mining Company and the Carolina Mining Company, which are joint stock companies. But we have never been able to understand why obligations induced by misrepresentation, if not by direct fraud, should be held more sacred and binding than obligations knowingly entered into by the State after considerable discussion and much light having been thrown upon the subject.

We do not mean to say that there will be no difficulties to be met with in adjusting the areas, or that they will be readily overcome by agents who are utterly ignorant of a business of great intricacy, but we do assert that if the administration of this property of the State is modeled after that of the individual owner, and the same care, diligence and common sense management exercised as in private concerns, that these phosphate beds will yield a large income to the State and afford remunerative employment to a large number of its idle and suffering citizens.

J. W. S.

SOUTH CAROLINA NEWS.

Gleanings from Our State Exchanges.

Pickens Sentinel: Mr. James Lewis, of this county, had a valuable horse stolen last Saturday night. On Monday night, the 20th inst., E. C. Denton, white, stole a mule from Mr. William Payne, of Central, in this county. Mr. Payne, and Mr. J. G. Gains started Tuesday morning in pursuit, and overhauled him near Wrentham, N. C., bringing him back, and turned him over to the Sheriff on Thursday following. Denton appears to be about 20 or 21 years old, and says he came from Bristol, East Tennessee.

Enterprise and Mountaineer: A drove of Tennessee mules has been sold in the city of Charleston, and made it in two weeks. The prices ranged from \$125 to \$150.

Ninety-Six Guardian: The Ninety-Six and Aiken Railroad, chartered by the last Legislature, has been begun under good auspices. The engineer has surveyed and located the route, and the report is cheering indeed. A careful estimate, all the details, shows that the distance is 28½ miles; with contract labor it will cost for grading and trestling, \$27,548; an average of \$82.14 per mile; with convict labor it will cost for same work, but at an average of \$38.15 per mile. The figures show that the road can be built very cheaply.

Yorkville Enquirer: Captain Gardner informs us that the other day he bought a bale of cotton, ginned by Mr. Cranford, of Ballou's Creek township, weighing 805 pounds. Hill Herald: A gardened school has been organized under encouraging auspices, with Captain B. P. Alston, Miss A. B. Stoney and Mrs. Caroline Neil as a committee of teachers. Mumps has been a prevailing disease in this county for many months. It is thought it will soon disappear for lack of material. Quite a large drove of Tennessee horses and mules passed through town yesterday. Prices are higher, the range for this lot being from \$100 to \$125 cash. We learn that many of the Lancaster farmers are still picking cotton. This coming year, owing to the prevalence of chills in the fall, in part also to the immense crop with which that section was favored, Mr. Henry Massey, who resides seven miles north of this place, lost a number of hogs recently from the effects of acid phosphates which the animals had eaten after burglariously making entrance in the lint room of his ginhouse where the stuff was stored.

Darlington News: There is more home-made provisions in Darlington County this year than at any year since the war. The cry of hard times is heard on every side. The present Town Council have paid a debt of several hundred dollars, kept up the streets, and have a fund on hand still without taxing property, and yet some people are disposed to grumble at them. Mr. John P. Schimid, who has resided in the Lake City, Fla., where he has been engaged in business, says that twenty-seven crates of green peas were shipped from that place last week by a single firm. Mach Gaden, who killed Jack Sanders, about the 4th of July last, and for whom a reward of \$50 was offered by the State, was arrested, together with his concubine, Julia Harline, near Florence last Saturday, and the happy pair have a suit of rooms at the brick house on the corner.

Winnsboro News and Herald: The parties charged with the killing of the negro Adam Boyd were taken before Judge Mackey at Chester on a writ of habeas corpus. The boy, John Price, was discharged, and the three men, Isiah Smith, Arthur Blizard and James Price, were bound over to the grand jury to appear for trial at the approaching term of the Court of General Sessions for this county.

Barnwell People: Small grain crops were greatly improved by last week's spring-like weather. Commercial fertilizers are being warlike about the various stations on our railroads. The prisoners in our jail are imitators of Paul and Silas, so far as singing songs in prison is concerned. The South Carolina Railroad leads the fashions, as it has longer trains and is faster than any rivals. Having good conductors, passengers need feel no apprehension of danger from its lightning speed. Some twenty Kentucky emigrants reached Blackville last week, and were most hospitably entertained by Simon Brown at his equine hotel. Many visitors have called on them, and several have already secured copies.

Hampton Democrat: Judge Kershaw, the impartial, will ever be known as "the first Judge in Hampton County." Wilson Greathart and Sam Greathart, two noted cotton speculators of the ebony hue, were convicted yesterday of burglary, and sentenced to prison for life. They were a nest of lock picking and cotton sampling. A short time ago a seven year old child of Dr. Ruddle, near Lawtonville, swallowed a grain of corn, which lodged in its throat. The child was carried to Augusta, and there underwent a painful operation, but with fatal result. Our Sheriff went to Beaufort one day last week and returned with five blackbirds. Two of them are accused of throwing the cars off the track near Bay Branch; two others of attempting to procure goods under false pretenses; and one of beating a woman in her house.

Sumter Watchman: Capt. J. M. Carson declines to be a candidate for the State Senate. His withdrawal leaves six candidates in the field.

Malboro Planter: Mr. Alex. Legette, while on a visit to his parents in this county, last week, met with an accident, and is likely to be confined to his bed for some days. He had started on his return home, now in North Carolina, and when near this town the animal tried to run, and then began kicking violently. Mr. L. was struck twice on the left leg, breaking both bones just below the knee.

Aiken Courier-Journal: The first installment of the Chapin Library, containing 100 books, has arrived. Robert May, who was shot by William Bates, in front of Platt's store, at Graniteville, on last Wednesday, is improving.

Walhalla Courier: The farmers have commenced preparing their lands for another crop. The Postmaster General has discontinued the post office at Koo-wee, in this county. King Kakakata, of the Sandwich Islands, is a subscriber to the Aiken Courier, and made it. While in Seneca City, few days ago, he noticed going up several new buildings, which shows that there is enterprise and capital in our sister town. The cross-tie business is quite lively in our county just now. We understand that one gentleman has a contract for 75,000 cross-ties for the Greenville and Columbia Railroad. Jake Edwards and Bill White, colored, have been arrested on the charge of stealing from Dr. B. S. James and others. We hope the balance of the gang will be apprehended.

Our Tenure of Life

Depends in a great measure upon our regard for or neglect of the laws of health. If we violate them we cannot expect to "make old bones." But that the span of existence allotted to a naturally delicate constitution, or one which has been shaken by disease may be materially lengthened, is a fact of which we have daily proof. The rivifying and restorative influence of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters upon a failing physique affords a striking illustration of the power of judicious medication to strengthen the hold on life. Restored digestion, complete assimilation, renewed appetite, sound repose, these are among the benefits conferred upon the debilitated by that supreme renovant. With a circulation enriched, a frame invigorated, and a nervous system tranquilized, the invalid, after a course of the Bitters, feels that his life tenure is no longer the precarious thing that it was—that he may yet enjoy a "green old age."

HEADQUARTERS

FOR

GARDEN SEEDS.

FOR

CHEMICALS

FOR

Home-Made Fertilizers

ANY one wanting to use this must hand in their orders by the 10th of February.

Call on

FEB 6, 1879

SIMPSON, REID & CO.

30 1y

SHERIFF'S SALE.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

ANDERSON COUNTY.

BY virtue of various Executions to me directed, I will expose to sale on the FIRST MONDAY in MARCH next, (1879), at Anderson Court House, S. C., the following Real Estate, to wit: All of Defendant's interest in one Tract of Land, containing four hundred and forty (440) acres, more or less, bounded by lands of Dr. W. C. Brown, G. W. Cox's old homestead, and the late John H. Taylor, in part also to the immense crop with which that section was favored. Mr. Henry Massey, who resides seven miles north of this place, lost a number of hogs recently from the effects of acid phosphates which the animals had eaten after burglariously making entrance in the lint room of his ginhouse where the stuff was stored.

Levied on as the property of E. M. Taylor, in favor of E. W. Marshall & Co., and others, against G. W. Cox.

Tender of sale Cash—purchaser to pay extra for all necessary papers.

JAMES H. MCCONNELL,

Sheriff Anderson County.

FEB 6, 1879

SHERIFF'S SALE.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

ANDERSON COUNTY.